

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED BY KRIDER & BINGHAM.

SALISBURY, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1821.

Vol. I.....No. 44.

The **WESTERN CAROLINIAN** is published every Tuesday, at **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors. Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

The subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of

**Dry Goods,
Hard-Ware, and
Medicines.**

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.
1a27 J. MURPHY.

Private Entertainment.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina: and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—30tf

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the **Cabinet Business**, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, or on country produce.

M. D.

State Bank of North-Carolina.

RESOLVED, That the debtors to this Bank and its Branches, be required to pay instalments of one-tenth of their respective debts on renewal after the 20th instant. Published by order of the Board.

32tf W. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on or about the 10th inst. a Negro Girl by the name of Sally, 18 or 20 years old, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, rather inclined to be fat. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negro girl to me in Salisbury. ELIZ. TORES.
Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 30, 1821.—34

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th instant, a mulatto fellow by the name of JAMES, about thirty years old, large whiskers, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, and weighs probably about 165 lbs. He is crippled in his left hand, and limps some on his right leg when he walks. Any person who will apprehend said fellow, and deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.
March 24, 1821. JOSEPH DAVIS.



Horse Napoleon.

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season; seven dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars for insurance; which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property transferred. The season will commence the first day of March, and end the first of August.

Fifty cents to the groom, in every instance.

MICHAEL BROWN.

February 9, 1821.—13w38

DESCRIPTION.—Napoleon is a beautiful sorrel, ten years old this spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a race-horse stands unrivaled.

PEDIGREE.—Sky Scraper, the sire of Napoleon, was got by Col. Holmes's famous imported horse Dare Devil, who was bred by the Duke of Grafton, and got by Magnificent, out of Hebe; Hebe was got by Chrysolite, out of an own sister to Eclipse. Sky Scraper's dam was the celebrated running mare Oracle, who was got by Obscurity; his grandam by Celar; his grandam by the imported horse Partner.

Obscurity, Celar and Partner, were all fine bred horses, descended from the best blood in England. Slow and Easy, the dam of Napoleon, was got by the imported horse Baronet; her dam, called Camilla, was got by Cephalus; her dam, who was sister to Brilliant and Burrell's Traveller, was got by Old Traveller; her grandam by Peamought, out of Col. Bird's famous imported mare Killister. The above pedigree of Camilla, was given by Gen. Wade Hampton, of S. Carolina, who bred her for Gen. Gunn, of Philadelphia.

Signed, JNO. ALLSTON.

PERFORMANCE.—I do hereby certify, that Napoleon has run four races, all of which he has beat with great ease; the last over the Salisbury turf, beating Branch's Sir David, Singleton's bay horse, and Jones's colt; Branch's and Singleton's horse he distanced. He has never been brought to the turf since; and I do recommend him as a sure foal getter.

JOHN THOMPSON.

STICK GIG.

FOR SALE, a new Stick Gig, which will be sold low. Apply to the

PRINTERS.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: Freland Henson vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next court for the county aforesaid, to be held at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: Alexander Erwin vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next court for the county aforesaid, to be held at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: Freland Henson vs. Christian Bortles and wife Catharine, Felix Wilds and wife Mary, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by court, that unless they appear at the next court, to be held for said county at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them. [42]

Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: Freland Henson vs. Christian Bortles and wife Catharine, Felix Wilds and wife Mary, Ephraim Walker and wife Elizabeth, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and wife Catharine, Thomas Webb and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Burke, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: Freland Henson vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon ordered by the court, that publication for three months in the Western Carolinian be made, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: Thomas Bouchell vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

State of South-Carolina.

IN EQUITY.

CAMDEN DISTRICT.

February Term, 1821.

Robert Cunningham, Adm'r D. S. Bailey, deceased, vs. Peter Smith, jun. et al.—Bill for relief.

THE complainant having filed in this court his bill, among other things, praying that the creditors of Daniel S. Bailey may come in and establish their demands, and receive their proper proportion of the assets of the said estate, and that he might be discharged from his administration under the direction of this court; and it appearing, to the satisfaction of this court, that the following persons, having demands against the said estate, reside out of this state, viz: Jane Troy, Peter Smith, Peter Smith, jun. George Hedrick, Henry Frailey, Pearson & Murphree, James Smith, Satterwhite & Travis, Jacob Boe, Thomas Allison, John Frailey, Thomas L. Cowan, Peter W. Smith, Moses A. Locke, Alfred D. Kerr, Clary & Doherty, Anderson Ellis, Gen. Pearson, James Clay, Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Thomas Scott, Robert Woods, Crider, William Dixon, Robert Moore: It is therefore ordered, that the persons above named do appear to the said bill on or before the first day of June next, or in default thereof, an order will be made that the said bill be taken pro confesso, as to the said defendants. And it is further ordered, that Sarah Bailey, who resides out of this state, do appear to the said bill before the next court.

JOHN CARTER, Com. Eq. Camden Dist.

March 3, 1821.—Jel 41

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Session, 1821: George Seguin vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; it was therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless they appear at our next court for said county, to be held at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, to answer, plead to issue or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Test: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: Brice Collins vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by court that publication for three months in the Western Carolinian be made, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: Alexander Perkins vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication for three months in the Western Carolinian be made, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the said county, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: Stanhope Erwin vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at our next court for said county, to be held at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, WILKES COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1821. Thomas W. Wilson vs. John Hoots; Original attachment, annons William Powell as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John Hoots is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to come in at next court, to be held on the last Monday of April for this county, and plead, answer, or demur to said suit, or judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Copy from the minutes. 116

Feb 2, 1821. R. MASTIN, C. W. C. C.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber intends to remove himself and family to the State of Tennessee, sometime in the fall of 1822, and wishes to make sale of his possessions previous to that time; he takes this method, therefore, to acquaint the public that he will sell, for a fair price, the following tracts and plantations in North-Carolina:

One tract on the Uharee, Randolph county, containing about one thousand acres, with three improvements on the same. This is believed to be as valuable a tract as any in the county, having about 300 acres of first rate river bottom.

One other tract, one mile and a half from the town of Salisbury, containing 500 acres, with a Saw and Grist-Mill on the same, in good repair, and as handsome a situation as any in the neighborhood; containing, likewise, a neat, convenient farm, with good buildings, &c. Also, two small tracts of wood land, near to the mill tract, containing about 400 acres, and two other small farms about five miles from the town of Salisbury, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the plantation on which the subscriber now lives, with considerable improvements on the same, containing about 600 acres, some of which is very valuable land.

He will also sell his possessions in the town of Salisbury, viz: the houses and lot which Mr. Allison now occupies, with seven other unimproved lots in said town.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the abovementioned possessions, is earnestly invited to call on the subscriber, living 5 miles east of Salisbury, Rowan County. 38tf

J. A. FISHER.

Salisbury Academy.

THE Trustees are gratified by having it in their power to inform the public, that they have succeeded in forming a permanent engagement with the Rev. JONATHAN O. FREEMAN, to take charge of the Male, and to superintend the Female Department of this Institution. The long experience in teaching, and the established character of Mr. Freeman, enable the Trustees to recommend this school with confidence to the attention of parents and guardians. Miss SLATER and Miss MITCHELL continue, with their usual distinguished success, to teach in the Female Department. Every possible attention will be paid to the religious and moral instruction, as well as to the general deportment of the pupils. The buildings are large and airy, and situated in fine native groves, in different sections of the town. Board may be had in genteel families at a reasonable rate.

N. B. The second quarter in the female school commences on Monday, the 19th March; the male school will open on the first of April. By order of the Board, THOS. L. COWAN, Secretary.

Salisbury, March 12, 1821.—40tf

Deception.

I PURCHASED a Clock from Allen Case, which I warranted to be a good time-piece, for which I gave two notes, \$25 each, payable Dec. 25, 1821, and Dec. 25, 1822, dated Nov. 1820. I forewarn all persons not to trade for either of the notes, as I am determined on not paying them until the clock is made as it was warranted.

March 26, 1821. [47r] R. BRADSHAW.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte Court-House, Mecklenburg county, N. C. a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Wille, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

March 24, 1821. [6w42] EVAN WILIE.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to jail in Lincoln, on the 19th of February last, a negro man, who says his name is TOM. He is about 19 or 20 years of age, light complexion, about 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, slim made, and has a scar on the left side of his chin, and one on his right leg; he wears a black homespun coat, yellow striped pantaloons, and a new fur hat. Any person claiming said negro, is requested to come and prove him, and pay charges.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailor.

Lincolnton, N. C. March 17, 1821.—3w42

THE HIGH BRED Horse Gen. Jackson.

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable at Mount Superior, four miles and a half west of Salisbury, at the moderate price of fifteen dollars the season, which can be discharged with twelve dollars, if paid in the season; eight dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, with liberty of turning to the season afterwards; and twenty dollars for insurance, which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property exchanged. The season to commence the 18th March, and end the 1st of August.

GEN. JACKSON is a beautiful dark bay, six years old this spring, sixteen hands two inches high, and was got by the imported horse Dion, out of a Diomedea mare; his grandam was a Bedford, as I was informed by the gentleman of whom I got his dam.

Gen. Jackson has only been tried once on the turf, which was last fall, and then not in good order. He ran the two mile heats against the celebrated horse known by the name of Rakestraw, and was beaten; but he ran the two mile heats in good time, and could have done better, but stopped in three of the miles, the rider not being strong enough to force him.

THO. TODD.

March 13, 1821. 41tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the second Monday of January, A. D. 1821. Abel Hill vs. Frederick F. Alley—Original attachment levied on a negro girl and other property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to come in, answer, plead, or demur to this attachment, or judgment will be entered by default, and the property levied on be condemned for payment of said debt.

ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

Test. ROANE, Attorney for Plaintiff. 3a2

Agricultural.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

The two following articles, reported to the *Cane Creek Agricultural Society*, were forwarded to us for publication, and we with pleasure give place to them; as we shall always do to articles which may tend in any degree to promote improvement in agriculture. With respect to the experiment mentioned in the last article, we would state, that for several years it has been the practice with the best farmers in New-Jersey to preserve their seed corn from the butt end of the ears; and it is a very natural conclusion, that corn, as well as most other seeds, will be the more productive if gathered from sound and vigorous plants.

While on this subject it may be of importance to mention an error which is frequently fallen into in this part of the country in the culture of Potatoes. It is the custom with some to use the smallest of their potatoes for seed; a practice which will invariably produce a lean crop very inferior in quality. Perhaps in no part of agriculture, does success depend so much on the quality of the seed as in the culture of Irish potatoes. If it be desirable to raise abundant crops of good potatoes, the largest and best of the kind should be provided for seed; no care in the cultivation will atone for neglect in this particular. Without good seed, good potatoes cannot be raised.

ON INCLOSING AND SOILING.

I have attached to my farm a piece of high ground, which was so much exhausted by long and constant cropping that its product of corn was not more than from three to five barrels per acre, and that of inferior quality. In the fall of the year, immediately after gathering the corn, I ploughed the land deep. In the course of the next summer (in the latter part) I ploughed it again, and turned in the vegetation that was on it, which was all natural. Thus it lay till the next spring, (being neither trod nor grazed through the whole process,) when I planted it in corn, prepared and cultivated in the usual way, and gathered eight barrels of good sound corn per acre. There was nothing extraordinary in the season, and I impute the whole increase of product to the inclosing and deep ploughing.

WILLIAM MORRISON.

SEED CORN.

I have been for several years in the practice of selecting my seed corn in the field before gathering my crop, from such stalks as bore two ears, taking those of the best appearance; which I think has been a means of improving my crop. I have also made another experiment on seed corn, which is very simple. I broke a sufficient number of ears of corn in two to make seed to plant two certain pieces of ground, both pieces of the same quality, and prepared in the same way. I planted one piece with the seed from the butt of the ear, the other from the top end; both pieces had the same cultivation. The piece planted with seed from the butt end produced seven bushels per acre more than that planted with the seed from the top end.

NATHANIEL NEWLIN.

ON PAUPERISM.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The Committee of the General Court of Massachusetts, to whom was referred, at the last session of that Court, the consideration of the pauper laws of the Commonwealth, have made a report, which presents some striking facts and important views appertaining to the subject of pauperism in general. We offer the following passage of the report, as containing the opinions of able men, who appear to have been anxious and diligent in procuring the best data for judgment:

- "1. That, of all the modes of providing for the poor, the most wasteful, the most expensive, and most injurious to their morals, and destructive to their industrious habits, is that of supply in their own families.
- "2. That the most economical mode is that of almshouses, having the character of work houses, or houses of industry, in which work is provided for every degree of ability in the pauper, and thus the able poor made to provide, partially at least, for their own support, and also to the support, or at least the comfort, of the impotent poor.
- "3. That, of all the modes of employing the labor of the pauper, agriculture affords the best, the most healthy, and the most certainly profitable; they being thus enabled to raise always at least their own provisions.
- "4. That the success of these establishments depends

upon their being placed under the superintendence of a Board of Overseers, constituted of the most substantial and intelligent inhabitants of the vicinity.

"5. That, of all causes of pauperism, intemperance in the use of spiritous liquors is the most powerful and universal."

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 22.

The ship *Fama*, capt. BERRY, arrived yesterday, in 40 days from Liverpool, bringing papers of that place to the 7th, and London dates to the 5th of February.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 6.

"We have no alteration in our market, since our printed circular. The demand for cotton yesterday, was very trifling, and confined to small orders, from the spinners—middling fair to good fair, new upland, at 9d. a 9½ d. The trade will not yet come forward, to purchase freely, unless the holders will submit to a reduction of ½ d.—The chief sales of Sea-Island cotton, have been of fair to good quality, at 16d. a 16½ d.—Fine 22d. a 2s.—and fair to good stained, 12d. a 13½ d. Rice is dull at 14s. a 18s. 6d."

The stock of Sea-Island cotton on hand, 1st. February, 1821, at Liverpool, was 6,700 bales—stained do. 500—Upland 55,300—New-Orleans and Tennessee 13,400—Pernambuco, &c. &c. 62,900—West-India, &c. 4,000—Bourbon, &c. 33,800.

The following letter received in London, dated the 16th January, from Trieste, contains the latest intelligence of the state of affairs at Laybach. "We hear positively from Laybach, and on good authority, that the old king of Naples has distinctly refused to enter into any of the arrangements proposed to him, avowing his determination to adhere strictly to that form of constitution to which he has taken the oath. This unexpected firmness, of course, puts an abrupt conclusion to the deliberations, and the congress is expected to break up immediately. As soon as the disposition of the King of Naples was known, orders were forthwith transmitted to Milan, the head-quarters of the army, to put the troops in motion; and all persons who have entered into engagements to supply forage, provisions, or other necessities, have been called upon for the immediate fulfilment of their contracts. The emperors are expected in less than ten days to be in this place."

The government of Great Britain has officially announced its intention of not interfering in the internal concerns of Naples. Attempts have been made to destroy the royal family of France, by several explosions of gunpowder, in the Tuilleries. The latest Paris paper states, that inquiries into this affair, are unremittingly pursued. They announce three other cases, of the explosion of petards in Paris, on the 29th of January; one, at half past nine, and another at eleven at night, in the Rue St. Honore; the third, was that of an enormous petard, near the Carousal. The French funds in Paris, left off on the 31st January, at 81½ 50c. Since the affair of the Tuilleries, there has been much fluctuation, though no material decline in price.

One of our London papers states, that his majesty George the IV. has declared his intention of complying with the wishes of his people, for the restoration of her majesty's name in the Liturgy. Another paper says, that "ministers intend to try their strength with their opponents, on the question of the restoration of her majesty's name to the liturgy. Upon this point they calculate, (but with the hope of gaining the saints,) on a majority of seventy, which in the house of commons is less in proportion than nine in the house of lords."

The house of commons, on the 31st January, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of taking into consideration, that part of the king's speech, as related to a provision for the queen. Lord Castlereagh proposed that the sum of 50,000l. per year, should be granted; which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

Sir WALTER SCOTT was so dangerously ill, at his residence, in London, on the 1st February, that his life was despaired of.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

There has been a mutiny among the students at the university of Turin, to quell which the military were called in. Several of the soldiers and twenty of the students, were wounded.

The pope has consented to the secularization of the monks expelled from the monasteries in Spain.

The following proclamation was issued by gen. Pepe, on taking the command of the army stationed on the frontiers.

"Legion of Abruzzi, and soldiers of every rank!—his royal highness the prince regent, has sent me among you, with a division of troops. Many of the brave men who compose it, were born in your province. I bring with me the standards promised by his royal highness, which the princess royal Isabella has worked with her own hand. With the accustomed solemnities, and the blessings of the God of armies, I shall consign them to your care. In this precious gift of the august royal pair, you will find new testimonies of affection and of loyalty to the oaths that have been taken. These ensigns will serve you as a guide, and a point of union, in the paths of honor and glory; whenever a foreign enemy shall dare to violate the sanctity of our confines."

"I foresee the ebullition of your joy, when these standards shall be delivered into your possession; and I partake it with you—but that joy will be heightened, when you see arrived in the Ambruzzi, a battalion of Calabrese militia, who are on their march to join you. They will tell you, on their arrival, that, after having traversed all the provinces from hence to the Faro, they have passed on their route one hundred and sixteen battalions of legionary troops and militia, all animated by a lively desire to follow their example."

"I discover in you, alone and unsupported, sufficient force to repel a foreign invasion of our territory; but should it be attempted, the general mass of your countrymen and brethren in arms, will be ready to re-act on the aggressors, and to prove anew to all Europe, how ill advised is the state, which presumes to abuse the moderation of the people; and, in default of the arms of reason, would put down by the sword, opinions favorable to humanity."

JANUARY 31.

Advices from Naples to the 10th inst. were received yesterday. A report has been made to the parliament from the council of generals, presided over by the prince regent, in which assurance is given that the frontiers are in a valid state of defence against any hostile aggression whatever. The council had resolved on forming the army into four divisions, of which three were destined for active service, and the fourth as a *corps de reserve*. Orders had been transmitted for conveying a portion of the troops in Sicily to the frontier provinces of Naples. Supplies of muskets had been received from Corfu, from Malta, and from Spain. The prince regent announced his intention, in the event of war, of marching at the head of the army. A memorial has been presented to the parliament in accusation of Carascosa, the ex-minister of war, in which he is charged with having refused offers of horses for the use of the army; with having transferred the officers from one corps to another at his own caprice: with not having fulfilled his engagement to augment the regular army to 25,000 men; with not having furnished the supplies necessary for the battalions ordered to the frontiers, either of powder or other articles; with not having exerted himself to procure muskets, and with having even refused many that were tendered—with having altered the prices of provisions, of forage and of clothing; and with having neglected the orphan schools and other military establishments. The memorial was referred to a committee.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 6.

A despatch sent by the British government to his majesty's ministers at foreign courts, on the 19th of the last month, explaining the principles by which the government of this country is guided in reference to the proceedings of the allied powers, was on Friday laid before parliament.—We rejoice to find that the British government has had the wisdom distinctly to avow that they do not consider themselves either called upon, or justified to advise an interference on the part of this country in the affairs of Naples, and that they protest against any such interpretation of the existing treaties between themselves and the allied powers, as that which is assumed in the circular recently sent forth by the courts of Austria, Prussia and Russia. On these grounds, as well as on the general principles of international laws and the laws of this country, the king has declared to become a party to the discussions at Troppau and Laybach, so far as they have for their object any interference with the internal affairs of other states. A wish is at the same time expressed that the difference of sentiment which prevails between the three courts and the court of London, on this matter, should make no alteration whatever in the cordiality and harmony of the alliance on other subjects; and it is intimated that Great Britain will not interfere with the course which other European states may think proper to adopt for their own security, towards Naples. As to the security of Austria, Russia and Prussia, it is not likely to be much affected by the power of Naples, and the best mode of guarding against any prejudicial influence from the example of that state, will be to make such ameliorations in their systems of government from time to time, as will enable them to keep pace with the increase of light and knowledge which are now spreading themselves so widely over every part of Europe.

France.—The Paris papers of Sunday last, contain a brief account of an occurrence, which probably gave rise to a rumour which was prevalent during the week, of a conspiracy being discovered against the whole royal family. Between four and five o'clock, on the 27th ult. as the king was engaged in his cabinet, a loud intonation was heard at a short distance from his room. The gates of the palace were immediately closed. The troops got under arms, and a minute search was made. It was found that the explosion had proceeded from beneath the cabinet, and above the apartments of Madame; the windows of which were broken. At six o'clock another explosion took place in the Palace Les-cot near the Louvre; and, on the evening of the 25th, a similar event occurred, at ten o'clock, before the Palace Royal, at the moment that the Duke d'Angouleme had retired from Compiegne. The explosion is attributed to a barrel of gunpowder, surrounded by iron hoops, concealed in a basket. Our correspondent states, from private information, that the Royal Guards on duty at the Tuilleries, had been put under arrest, preparatory to their examination.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JAN. 25.

Earl Grey rose to put a question to the noble lord opposite, to which he doubted whether he

should succeed in obtaining an answer, as he had been unsuccessful on a late occasion. The noble earl must be aware that a certain declaration had appeared in the public journals, purporting to be a declaration of the allied sovereigns at Troppau, addressed to the different powers of Europe, and among other places to which the document had been sent, the senate of Hamburg was particularly mentioned. The paper stated, "that the overthrow of the order of things in Spain, Portugal and Naples, had necessarily excited the cares and uneasiness of the powers who combated the revolution, and convinced them of the necessity of putting a check on the new calamities with which Europe was threatened. That the same principles which united the great powers of the continent to deliver the world from the military despotism of an individual reigning over the revolution, ought to be set against the revolutionary power which had just developed itself. The sovereigns assembled at Troppau ventured to hope, that they would gain their object, and they would take for their guides, in this great enterprise, the treaties which restored peace to Europe, and have united nations together." The paper further stated, that "As the system to be followed had no other foundation than treaties already existing, they had no doubt of the assent of the courts of Paris and London." How far the conclusion of this paper was consistent with the other parts of it, it was not his intention to discuss, any more than the principles upon which the declaration was founded. The allied sovereigns assumed the right of interfering with the affairs of other nations, as founded upon existing treaties, to which the courts of London and Paris were parties, and upon that assumption was founded a confident expectation that the measures now adopted by the allies would have the assent of those courts. He wished to know from the noble earl whether that paper had been communicated to him, and whether the expected concurrence of the court of London in the measures of the allied sovereigns was authorised by any conduct on the part of this government?

The Earl of Liverpool said, he had not the least difficulty in answering the question of the noble earl. The paper to which he referred was, he believed, an incorrect copy of a real paper which did exist. However, he had no difficulty in stating, in the first place, that there were no treaties of the nature alluded to in that paper. In the next place, he was able to assure the noble earl, that the court of London was no party to any proceedings now in progress with reference to Naples. In consequence of a paper, similar to that referred to by the noble earl, a paper had been addressed by the government to the different powers of Europe, in which he should have no objection to lay before the house.—That paper would explain the views pursued by this government with reference to the affairs of Naples. He repeated, that he had not the slightest objection to the production of that document, though he could wish, as a matter of convenience, that the noble earl would not move for it that evening.

Domestic.

INDIAN.

DANVILLE, FEB. 17.—On the evening of the 14th and morning of the 15th inst. the dead bodies of two men were found in a small pond situated about three miles from this place, near the main road leading to Danville—the first was discovered late in the evening by some waggoners employed in washing their horses; they gave notice to the nearest neighbors, who went with them in the morning, and in their examination found the second. An inquest being summoned by the coroner of the county, the jury reported that they had been wilfully murdered, each of them by a blow received on the left side of his head, which fractured his skull, given, as they supposed, with an axe. They appeared to have been in the water for a considerable time. One of them, a small middle-aged man, 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, with rather dark hair and sandy colored beard, had on a new cotton shirt, a pair of cotton pantaloons considerably patched, with horn buttons fastened through four holes to the waistband and a pair of knit cotton suspenders. The other was a stout young man, six feet high, light hair and complexion, had on two cotton shirts and two pair of pantaloons, one of tow the other of striped cotton bedticking; suspenders of knit cotton.

After the bodies were found, it was recollected that some time last fall, it is thought in November, three men with a waggon loaded with cotton had passed the first house on this side of the pond late in the evening, stopped to procure fire and provender for the team, and were seen encamped near the pond; the next morning but one was seen with the waggon when it passed the first house on the other side of the encampment; that on the next day there was also found an axe at the camp with some blood on the handle, which, upon examination, has the brand of the maker, W. M. on both sides of it. In the ashes at the camp have since been found a number of buttons, some of them small and round, like those found on the striped pantaloons of the young man; small pieces of hat and cloth crisped by the fire, two small pieces of mixed socks, and in the pocket of the young man was found a cob pipe, two combs and two penknives, one a dark handled double bladed knife, the other a white handled penknife, with remarkably small blade, apparently nearly worn out. From these circumstances, it appears to be the general conjecture of the neighborhood, that the unfortunate men found were the proprietors of the waggon and loading, and that they had been driven off and probably sold at no great distance by the murderer.

HORRID AND MYSTERIOUS MURDER!

NORFOLK, MARCH 2.

We have seldom read in the annals of horror, equal in atrocity and shocking circumstances, to one which has just fallen under our notice—the particulars of which, as far as we have been able to collect them, we here lay before our readers:

About the first of this month two Frenchmen came to this place from Baltimore, and rented a small dwelling house in a retired situation near Plume's Rope-Walk, but seldom made use of it, and then only at night. Their mysterious movements excited considerable curiosity in the neighborhood, and even suspicions not altogether favorable to them.

Yesterday morning these two men and a third were observed to be in the house, and between 9 and 10 o'clock a Mrs. Lester, residing in an adjacent tenement, was alarmed by a sudden cry, which seemed to be a cry of "murder!" Some time after, two of the men left the house.—Mrs. Lester under the conviction that there was something amiss going on in the house, related the circumstance to the constable, who entered the house, and discovered a spectacle truly horrible and revolting to every feeling of humanity.—In a chamber of the second story was extended on the floor the naked trunk of a human being, divested of its head and limbs, and in the fire place lay the head, feet and hands, burnt almost to cinders! The arms were separated from the body at the shoulder joints, and again divided at the elbows; and the legs cut apart at the joints of the knees—indeed, the whole infernal operation appeared to have been performed with the dexterity of a skilful surgeon. The limbs thus separated were thrown together in a bucket.—On the floor lay an axe, besmeared with blood, with which the diabolical authors of this foul massacre had dispatched their victim, and two butcher-knives, which had served the office of dissection.

A Coroner's Inquest was immediately summoned, but no evidence appeared which could in the slightest degree criminate any known individual. Neither the name of the deceased nor that of his companion could be ascertained with certainty, and all the account that could be given of them amounted to no more than what we have before stated, except that they had been seen the night before at a house of no good repute in Church-Street, and the verdict of the jury was, as a matter of course, "Wilful murder by some person or persons unknown."

There was no furniture of any kind in the house, save a few articles of bedding, and two trunks.—What then could have been the purpose of these people in taking the house?

In one of the trunks were a number of articles of valuable clothing; in the other a number of valuable watches, watch chains, and sundry articles of jewelry—on the floor, too, was an elegant gold patent lever watch. The object of committing the murder could not have been plunder, or the murderers would have secured these valuables.—What then could have been the motive? We can imagine no other but revenge.

Another idea suggests itself, however, which does away this supposition: Their intention evidently was to cut the whole body in pieces and burn it at their leisure; and their leaving the house was probably only for a time, when they would return, complete their hellish work and carry off the property without exciting suspicion.

In one of the trunks was found a masonic diploma, from the Grand Lodge of Maryland, filled up in the name of *Peter Lagardette*, and dated, City of Baltimore, 21st December, 1820.—But whether that was the name of the deceased, or of his companion, or, indeed of either of them, is a matter of uncertainty.—It was stated by a Frenchman, who said he was acquainted with the person whom he supposed the deceased to be, that his name was *Dade*.

An examination into this mysterious case was subsequently instituted by the Mayor, but after examining a number of persons, the inquiry resulted in nothing satisfactory.—It was stated that the deceased and his companion had frequently been seen in company with two Spaniards who had lately arrived in town from Baltimore, and about whom there were some suspicious indications.

Should we be too hasty in surmising that the deceased and his companion, together with the two Spaniards with whom they associated, were a band of depredators upon the community by all the various arts of robbery and swindling? Their incognito movements—but above all, the implements for lock-picking, found amongst the effects of the deceased, leave but little room to doubt that such was their occupation.

We regret that it is not in our power to present a more satisfactory detail of this affair, which has excited so much sensation in our town.—We trust, however, that the vigilance of our police will yet afford us that opportunity, by ferreting out the demons who perpetrated this horrid deed.—*Herald*.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION!!

Yesterday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, our neighbors of the town of PORTSMOUTH, were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of *Fire*, and in less than an hour many of the most worthy and respectable inhabitants, who had rushed into the street to rescue their neighbors' property from the ravages of the devouring element, could see nothing but the smoking ruins of their own late happy habitations. How fatally, alas! is realized to them by this awful visitation, the truth of the sacred admonition, "*ye know not what a day or an hour may bring forth.*"

Our daily paper being then printed and ready for distribution, and the country paper just commenced, we apprised our distant readers, by a *hasty postscript*, of the scene of desolation and distress, which was at the moment passing before us, promising the melancholy recital of particulars, in this day's paper.

Our anticipations of the extent of mischief threatened by this ferocious guest are but too painfully verified, as the following tale of woe will testify.—Those who first repaired to the scene, state, that the fire originated in an untenanted kitchen, attached to the house at the N. W. corner of High and Main-streets, belonging to Mr. *Mordecai Cooke*, and that when first discovered, a few buckets of water judiciously applied, would have extinguished it. But the buildings being very combustible, and the wind blowing heavy from S. W. it gained, in a few minutes, such an ascendancy as to baffle every effort to restrain its fury, and many whose condition, only an hour before the alarm, might, in a proper appreciation of worldly comforts, be considered enviable, have now scarcely a shelter for their heads.

We have not heard a suggestion of the probable total value of property destroyed; and will therefore only say that, it is such as many years of the most productive labour would not repair, and that such is the distress which it has brought upon those whose means were humble, that it calls loudly upon the humane for immediate relief. *Beacon*.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 27.

Fraud in Cotton.—A parcel of 31 bales Cotton, apparently of fine quality, was purchased yesterday in King-street, at 13 cents per pound; which, on examination, turned out to be a base imposition; the principal contents of the bags being stained, dirty trash; but plated at the ends with cotton of good quality. The name of the seller, is J. CASWELL, who attempts to excuse himself, by saying that it was packed by Col. FARROW, of Spartanburg District, S. C. A sample of the Cotton may be seen at this office.—*Courier*.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1821.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LANDS IN ILLINOIS.

There are, no doubt, some of our readers interested in Soldiers' Bounty Lands located in Illinois: To such, the following extract of a late act of that state will contain desirable information. Subjoined to it is a circular letter from Messrs. Van Zandt & Rockwell, Military Land Agents, at Washington City. Persons in this part of the country may find it to their advantage to transact their landed business in the western country through Messrs. Van Zandt & Rockwell, as they have the character of being punctual and faithful in their agency business. We understand that their charges are very moderate.

AN ACT for the relief of certain persons whose Lands, Bank Stock, &c. have been sold for Taxes.—Approved, February, 1821.

"Sec. 1. That all persons whose lands, &c. have been stricken off to the State for the triple tax, shall be allowed until the first of January next, to redeem the same, by paying into the state Treasury the amount of the single tax to which the said land or other property would have been liable under the provisions of the act of 1819, the costs which have accrued on account of such striking off to the State, and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on said single tax and costs, from the time the said taxes should have been paid, to the time of redemption.

"Sec. 2. That all persons who have already redeemed their land, by paying the price the same sold for, with 100 per cent. thereon, after there has been deducted from the sum so by them paid, the amount of the single tax to which land or other property was of right liable, the costs of the sale and Sheriff's fees, shall be entitled to a credit for the balance then remaining due; and the sum so credited shall be considered as a deposit, and may be applied to the payment of any taxes which may already have accrued, or which hereafter may accrue on said land.

"Sec. 3. That where non-residents have paid taxes in the county where the land, &c. is situate, and it has been subsequently sold to the State or individuals for a failure to list the same with the Auditor, it is made his duty upon information to redeem the said land, if the same has been sold to individuals, and if stricken off to the State, to erase the record thereof, in both cases giving the owner a receipt for the amount of the tax the same was sold for.

"Sec. 4. That all persons who have redeemed their land, &c. by paying a triple tax, Sheriff's fees, and costs of advertising, shall have a credit for all above the single tax, costs, &c. which may be applied as provided in the second section.

"Sec. 6. That all residents and non-residents who may heretofore have redeemed, or hereafter shall redeem their lands or other property, for sales to individuals under the provisions of the 11th section of the act of 1819, a credit for so much of the sum paid by them to redeem their land, &c. as shall remain, after deducting therefrom the amount of the single tax or taxes which may or shall have accrued upon such land, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from the time such tax or taxes became due, to the time of redemption, and the costs of sale, the credit to be applied as permitted by the second section of this act.

"Sec. 7. That in all cases where lands or other property have been charged with, but not yet sold for, a triple tax, in consequence of the owner or owners thereof having failed, neglected or refused to comply with the requisitions of the act of 1819, the owner or owners shall be exonerated from payment of the triple tax, if, at any time before the 1st of January next, he shall pay into the Treasury the amount of the single tax and interest."

MILITARY, LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH, 1821.

SIR—The foregoing is an extract of the law of the State of Illinois, passed in February last, for the relief of certain persons whose lands, &c. have been sold for taxes, and which we hasten to forward to you for your information.

In all the cases where the Bounty Lands remain the property of the Soldier, or his Heirs, the tax is payable by them three years after the date of the Patent.

It will afford us sincere pleasure to act as the agent of yourself and friends, to have deeds recorded, and in the payment of taxes to the Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, and promise, on our part, to merit the confidence which may be placed in us.

We recommend to those persons who may be pleased to employ us as their Agents, to communicate with us as early as practicable, so that, when necessary, we may refer to the Books of the Auditor of the State of Illinois, in time to ensure the payment of the money sent to us into the Treasury of that state, prior to the 1st of January, 1821.

We are, very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servants,
VAN ZANDT & ROCKWELL.

The king of Naples, it appears by a late arrival at Charleston, has displayed at the Congress at Laybach, an unexpected firmness, and positively refused to comply with any of the propositions made to him by the royal hypocrites assembled there to devise plans for arresting the progress of liberal opinions in Europe, and drawing tighter the cords which bind a great proportion of her population in servitude. The king declared his determination to preserve inviolate his oath to observe the constitution; and in consequence of which, it is said, orders were immediately transmitted to Milan, the head-quarters of the Austrian army, to have the troops put in motion, for the purpose, doubtless, of effecting by force what could not be accomplished by intrigue, hypocrisy, and menace. If these accounts, therefore, are correct, the work of destruction has ere this commenced, and the fields of Italy are again to be moistened with the blood and whitened with the bones of the victims of an iron-handed oppression.

This crusade against the rights of man, this attempt to rivet the chains of slavery on a nation which has just gloriously burst them asunder, is, we presume, what the *Holy Alliance* term extending the influence and the principles of the religion of Jesus, which was the ostensible object of the formation of this *League*: This is the way by which they intend to exemplify the excellencies of that religion whose brightest characteristics are mercy and love, and which bespeaks "peace and good will," and not war, and hate, and destruction, to man! But the reward of the hypocrite is sure, though oftentimes slow: and the allied sovereigns, in re-kindling the flames of war in Europe, which has hardly had time to breathe, after a dreadful conflict of twenty years, may be but applying the torch to the mine which is spread for their own destruction. The Emperor of Russia has not so much to fear at present; but the king of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria cannot but be fully aware, that combustible materials are thickly strewn throughout their dominions, which a small spark might light into a flame, that would baffle all their power to extinguish. It is an old remark, however, that "whom God intends to destroy, he first infatuates;" and the blind, impolitic, and, we might say, senseless conduct of the legitimates, would seem to point them out as victims marked for destruction; and we care not how soon it comes upon them. Their *existence* is not necessary to Europe; but their *destruction* may be to its peace, safety, and happiness. Is it not better that three or four men "should die," and millions be free, than that these three or four "should live," and millions be slaves?

Naples, if attacked, although the odds against her will be fearful, will, we believe, ultimately triumph. France must remain neutral; for it will require more circumspection, and knowledge, and talent, in the Bourbons, than they appear to possess, more liberality in opinion and practice, than they seem inclined to exercise, to preserve their own ill-got power, without interfering in the affairs of other nations, and particularly for the purpose for which such an interference would be made in the case of Naples. Spain and Portugal must make common cause with the Neapolitans, as should the designs of the

Holy League be accomplished against them, their turn would come next. Spain would either have to resign her constitution into the hands of the adorable Ferdinand, re-establish the Inquisition, with all its racks, and tortures, and auto da fes, or have her plains deluged with blood, and her sons sacrificed by hecatombs, to appease the wrath and satiate the vengeance of offended legitimacy. Portugal would have to return to her chains, and servitude, and degradation, or experience a fate similar to that of her neighbor: Motives of safety, therefore, if nothing more, would induce them to assist Naples. England, also, who, from her great maritime power, might materially injure Naples, will remain neutral; indeed, to be consistent, she ought to take an active part, and resist the encroachments and pretensions of the allies. Upon the whole, therefore, should a conflict take place, the result, we think, will be auspicious to the cause of freedom. The holy tyrants might as well attempt to shroud the natural world in darkness, as to quench the intellectual light which is making its way throughout the moral world.

Notice.

ON the 1st of April, was taken, on the road between the Poplar Camp and Salem, four Horses, of the following description: one a dark bay, and three of them a light bay color; two of them pace, one of them is somewhat hurt by a portmanteau; no other particular flesh marks. I will give a handsome reward to any one who will return the horses, and secure the thief, or give information to me in Orange county, on Allamance, near Judge Murpley's, or to John C. Blum, Salem, N. C. so that I get the horses and thief. The person supposed to have taken them, is a young man of about 25 years old, and about five feet nine inches high.

4w44

JOHN SHAYS.

Advertisement.

I HAVE in my possession a Bank Bill, which, I have reason to believe, one of my servants stole from some person. The owner of the bill may have it on application. A. HENDERSON.

Salisbury, April 7, 1821.—1w

Six Cents Reward.

ISAIAH WILLIAMS, an indentured apprentice to the painting and chair-maker's business, ran away from the subscriber on the 22d March. The above reward will be given if the said Williams is delivered to me at my shop.

MARTIN C. PHIFER.

Lincolnton, N. C. April 1, 1821.—t46r

NEGROES AND LAND.

NOTICE.—There will be sold on Thursday, the 24th day of May next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, two likely young NEGROES, and two hundred acres of LAND, lying on the Yadkin River, adjoining the lands of John Weant, Alex. Long, sen. and others, at a credit of twelve months, the property of Adam Srote, deceased.

March 24, 1821.—6w42

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office at Charlotte, North-Carolina, on the 1st day of April, 1821.

A...Isaac Alexander, Colonel Charles T. Alexander 2, Susanna Alexander, Miss Carolina S. Alexander. B... Elizabeth Beatty, John Bird, Samuel Black, John Brown, Hugh Bain, Nash Bishop, Rev. Archibald Brown, Allen Baldwin, Samuel Bigelow. C...Thomas B. Chancey, Thomas Caps, Jonas Cohen, James M. N. Gibben, Richard Caps, Robert Cheek, Hollis Cooley, Job Cannon, Thomas Carter. D...Shugar Dulin 4, Betsey Dulin, Absalom Duggers, John Davidson, Walter Davis, Major Joseph Douglas. E...Nathaniel Farran, John M. Fullwood, Daniel Fox. G...Parley Grover 2, James Gamble. H...Jane Hood 2, John Hipp, Holly Holding, Samuel Harris, Doctor Harris, Jeremiah Hood, Mary Hodge, Jonathan Harkness, William Hargrove. I...James Irwin, Alexander Irwin. J...Patience Jones, William Jones, William Johnston. K...Thomas Kilpatrick. M...Gen. Michael Mac Leary 3, William Morrison, Robert Maxwell, Elam Morrison, Phillimon Morris, Samuel McCombs, Edwin Maxwell, John Montgomery, Abraham Moses, John McCullah, Joshua Mabry, Thomas McGord, Roderick McColley. N...John Neely. O...Mr. Orr. P...Aaron Perry, Isaac Phillips. R...John Rich, William Roane, Rachel Robinson, John Rea, John Rodgers, Joseph Ross. S...Rev. Hartwell Spain 2, David Smith 2, John Stitt, John Snell, William Shelby, Gideon B. Smith, Mr. Spratt, or John Black, James Story, Volintine Sterns. T...John Tye, John Thompson, Sarah Thompson, James G. Torrence. W...William M. Wilson, William J. Wilson 2, Anne Wilson, Rev. John M. Wilson, J. Wilson, Matthew Wallace 2, John and Daniel Wents, Daniel Wents, William Wallace.

3w44

WM. SMITH, P. M.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. April 1st, 1821; which, if not taken out previous to the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.—Observe the date.

JOHN BROOKS, Asa Barnes, Andrew Boston, Jno. Boston, Jno. Bough, Sarah Bradshaw, Mathias Barringer, John Bost. C—Henry Carrickur, Mary Corethers, William Craton, William Colverhouse, John Churchhill, Robert Cochran 2, Robert Carson. D—John Duff, Thomas Douglass, Philip Dry. F—Jacob Faggart, Abm. M. Fox. G—Robert Glass, C. Grimmering, Christian Gregory, Mary Gingles. H—William Hill, Washington Harris, James S. Harris, Jno. Hamilton, Archd. Houston, Vachel Holbrooks, Hugh Hayr, Edwin R. Harris. J—John Jamison 2. K—Henry Kotizer, Paul G. Khutts. M—Paul Misenhimer, George Martin, Archd. McCurdy, sen. Arthur D. Meek, Robert Motly, Levi McGraw, E. J. Morrison. N—Robert Neel, John Neely. O—Philip J. Ochler. P—Eleanor Pickens, Jno. H. Plunket, John Plarr, Jane Pickens, Walter S. Plarr, D. R. Prowell. R—Dr. Jos. W. Ross, W. J. Russel, Christ. Reinhardt, Danl. Ridenhower. S—Philip Sell, James Scott, Esq. Michael Saffret. W—William E. White, Simeon Walker, Michael Winecoff, A. Wood, Samuel Wallace, Benjamin S. West.

3w44

DAVID STORKE, A. P. M.

Just received, and for sale at the Post-Office, a large assortment of BOOKS, &c. viz: Law, Physic, Divinity, History, Miscellaneous; Blank Books, Writing Paper, &c. And, also, a variety of Dry Goods, &c.

D. STORKE.

Blanks.

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the *WESTERN CAROLINIAN*.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....scott.



TO AN EARLY PRIMROSE.

Mild offspring of a dark and sullen sire!
Whose modest form so delicately fine,
Was nurs'd in whirling storms
And cradled in the winds:
Thee, when young spring first questioned winter's
sway,
And dar'd the sturdy blusterer to the fight,
Thee, on this bank he threw,
To mark his victory.
In this low vale, the promise of the year,
Serene, thou openest to the nipping gale;
Unnoticed and alone,
Thy tender elegance.
So virtue blooms, brought forth amid the storms
Of chill adversity; in some lone walk
Of life she rears her head,
Obscure and unobserv'd.
While every bleaching breeze that on her blows,
Chastens her spotless purity of breast,
And hardens her to bear
Serene the ills of life.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

When I lov'd you, I can't but allow,
I had many an exquisite minute:
But the scorn that I feel for you now
Hath even more luxury in it!
Thus, whether we're on, or we're off,
Some witchery seems to await you:
To love you is pleasant enough,
And oh! 'tis delicious to hate you!

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

INTERESTING SKETCHES.

Extract of a letter from a Rhode Islander, now residing in Virginia, to a gentleman in this town, dated November 14th, 1820.

"I yesterday returned from an interesting excursion of about three hundred and twenty miles over the mountain to the natural bridge, Monticello and Montpelier, accompanied by my friend, Mr. —. We left here the 31st of October, and the next day arrived at Lynchburg, a pleasant town on James River; the next day we left Lynchburg, passed Mr. Jefferson's plantation in Bedford county, and ascended the stupendous heights of the Blue Ridge. It is in places like these, that the mind is filled with impressions of awful grandeur and sublimity—when around us "Alps on Alps arise," and yawning chasms and tremendous precipices open beneath us. The natural bridge is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world; the dimensions of which are as follows: from the water to the arch 182 feet; from the water to the top of the arch 213 feet, 96 feet in breadth, and 90 in length. A great number of names are inscribed on the bridge, among which is the name of *George Washington*. As we stand beneath the arch and gaze, the scene is awfully and majestically grand. This bridge, compared with which "all works of human art are but a mock," has very deservedly excited the admiration of people on both sides of the Atlantic; and loudly proclaims to the Atheist, "the work of an Almighty hand;" in a word, we are indeed filled with "awe and delight" in viewing this stupendous fabric of nature. The following lines, composed by a gentleman of Philadelphia, on visiting the natural bridge, were written on the ledge:

"Beneath this arch mortals admiring stand—
'Twas fashion'd here by an Almighty hand;
An Architect Divine, whose voice can call
Worlds into being—or decree their fall.
Go, Atheist, stand beneath the arch one hour,
And thou shalt own there is a God of power."

About three hundred yards up the same stream, (Cedar Creek,) we visited a salt petre cave; the rock is 150 feet thick: we descended into the cave about 150 feet, where our passage into a room extending farther into the cave was obstructed by heaps of stone, which closed the entrance into this inner apartment. Around this cave a native solitary wildness reigns—as says the celebrated poet of the seasons—

"These are the haunts of meditation; these
The scenes where ancient bards th' inspiring breath
Ecstatic felt, and from the world retired;
Conversed with angels, and immortal forms
On gracious errands sent."

After having visited the mountains, the bridge and the cave, the most sublime objects in nature, we proceeded on the road leading to Charlottesville; here the eye wanders with delight over the fertile picturesque country, beautifully diversified with hill and dale and rivulets of water. I am much pleased with the appearance of the country north of the

Blue Ridge. The farms are neatly cultivated, and the face of nature in general wears a bright and exhilarating aspect. We passed through the town of Lexington, (the seat of Washington college, pleasantly situated on the west side of James River,) Fairfield, Greenville and Wayneborough, and arrived at an Inn on the Rockfish Gap. The next day we visited the University of Charlottesville, which is on a very extensive scale; the university consists of four rows of buildings, which, when completed, are designed to be 900 feet in length, or indeed, agreeably to the present plan, they can be elongated at pleasure; there is an interval of ground between each row of about 250 in breadth; the buildings, which are six pavilions in each row, connected together by dormitories, are 40 feet deep; the situation is healthy, and commands a fine view of the adjacent country and of Monticello.

The next day we visited the venerable Sage of Monticello. We took a winding path, which conducted us to the summit of the mount, where we found Mr. Jefferson in the enjoyment of health. As you have been repeatedly apprised of the commanding and delightful view from the summit of Monticello, of the grandeur and magnificence which surround this illustrious character, of the great collection of curiosities in his possession, and of the elegance of his Museum, a recapitulation of particulars on my part, will be both superfluous and unnecessary. Mr. Jefferson's stature is tall and very erect; his step remarkably quick and active; his manners easy, graceful and polite; his mental powers, instead of being impaired by age, retain their native strength and energy; in fine, in his whole deportment are discoverable the characteristic traits of the sage, the patriot, and the gentleman. Mr. Jefferson, in his dress, which was a grey coat, grey pantaloons and red vest, adheres very much to the old fashioned style. We accepted his polite invitation to dine with him—we arose from table about sunset; the servant then brought our horses, and having shaken hands with the venerable man, we descended the Mount.

You will of course suspect that our curiosity could not be gratified before visiting the illustrious Patriot of Montpelier, Mr. Madison, whom, I am also happy to say, we found in good health. The view from Mr. Madison's residence is variegated and delightful, his house splendid and magnificent; his person, though small, is highly interesting; and amiable gravity and dignity sit enthroned on his brow; affability and politeness characterize his deportment. The paintings in his house are elegant; his dress is black, his hair powdered and tied behind. Mrs. Madison is a very accomplished lady. We dined, supped, lodged and breakfasted with Mr. Madison; and having taken leave of our hospitable hosts, departed on the 10th inst."

Prov. Pat.

TAMANEND.

The following sketch of the character of the great Indian Chief TAMANEND, from Heckwelder's History, is thought to deserve an insertion, particularly as the probability has been intimated to us by a friend, that a bust of him will be adopted for the figure head of the ship of the line DELAWARE.

Extract from Heckwelder's Account of the History, Manners and Customs, of the Indian Nations.

"The name of Tamanend is held in the highest veneration among Indians. Of all the chiefs and great men which the Lenape Nation ever had, he stands foremost on the list. But although many fabulous stories are circulated about him among the whites, but little of his real history is known. The misfortunes which have befallen some of the most beloved and esteemed personages among the Indians since the Europeans came among them, prevent the survivors from indulging in the pleasure of recalling the memory of their virtues. No white man who regards their feelings, will introduce such subjects in conversation with them.

"All we know of Tamanend is, that he was an ancient Delaware chief, who never had his equal. He was in the highest degree endowed with wisdom, virtue, prudence, charity, affability, meekness, hospitality; in short, every good and noble qualification that a human being may possess. He was supposed to have had intercourse with the great and good Spirit; for he was a stranger to every thing that is bad. When colonel George Morgan, of Princeton, in New-Jersey, was sent by Congress as an agent, about the year 1776, to the Western Indians, the Delawares conferred on him the name of Tamanend, in honor and remembrance of the ancient Chief; and as the greatest mark of respect which they could show to that gentleman, who, they said, had the same address, affability and meekness, as their honored chief, and therefore ought to be named after him.

"The fame of this great man extended even among the whites, who fabricated numerous legends respecting him, which I never heard, however, from the mouth of an In-

dian, and therefore believe to be fabulous. In the revolutionary war, his enthusiastic admirers dubb'd him a saint, and he was established under the name of ST. TAMANY, the patron saint of America. His name was inserted in some calendars, and his festival celebrated on the 1st day of May, in every year."

FROM THE NEW-YORK COLUMBIAN.

SKETCH OF REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

At the late anniversary meeting of the Medical Society of Orange County, an address was delivered by Dr. Arnell. In which he introduced a biography of Dr. Tusten, a native of Southhold, L. I. who was a distinguished practitioner in the early settlement of that country. In relation to the death of Dr. Tusten, his biographer gives the following interesting sketch of our revolutionary history:

In June 1779, colonel Brandt, who commanded the six nations of Indians, left Niagara, with about 300 warriors and a number of Tories, who had joined that murderous crew, with an intention of destroying the settlements upon the Delaware river, which was then considered as the frontier of our unsettled country. On the 20th of July he appeared on the west of the Minisink—he sent down a party which destroyed the settlement, burnt several houses, and plundered the inhabitants, returning with their ill gotten booty to the main body, which lay then at Grassy Swamp Brook. An express was immediately dispatched to col. Tusten, his superior officer, gen. Allison, being then confined in New-York, having been taken prisoner at the battle of Fort Montgomery. The col. received the news that evening—he instantly issued orders to the officers of the regiment to rendezvous at Minisink, where he would meet them. Having taken an affectionate, and it proved a final leave of his family, he collected what few he could, and was at the appointed place by morning. In the after part of that day, about 120 men were collected, when a council was held, to determine whether it would be best to pursue the Indians into the woods: a majority of the officers were in favour of that measure: col. Tusten, who viewed things in a calm manner and judicious light, was opposed to that plan; he gave as his reasons for his opposition, that the men were not sufficiently supplied with ammunition for a battle—that there was probably a much greater number of Indians than had been seen; that they were piloted by Tories and Indians well acquainted with the woods, and commanded by Brandt, a well known warrior, who would never risk a battle unless he had superior advantages. To this was answered, that there was no danger of their number—that the Indians dared not fight—that they had several cattle and horses which they had plundered from the inhabitants, which they must guard or leave upon the appearance of an enemy—that they might be pursued with deliberation until they came to the fording place of the Delaware river, which was near the entrance of the Lecawac river into the Delaware, and, finally, major Meeker mounted his horse and flourished his sword, requesting those who were men of courage to follow him, and let the cowards stay behind. This last appeal was too much for American valor, and the men immediately turned out determined to pursue and destroy the Indians or perish in the attempt.

They marched that evening about seventeen miles, when they encamped for the night. In the morning they were overtaken by col. Hathorn, of the Warwick regiment, who being the oldest colonel and the highest officer in rank, took the command. He called a council, and himself opposed the pursuit; but here it was urged that they had a pilot, capt. Tyler, who was as well acquainted with the woods as any among their enemies, and who could bring them to a spot the most eligible for an attack with perfect safety; and the same scene of bullying was acted by major Meeker, and the fatal line of march was again commenced. They had not proceeded far before Brandt discovered them—he ordered a few of his Indians to keep in sight and decoy them to the very spot where they intended to surprise him: but before they reached the place capt. Tyler was shot, which damped the spirits of our men. During this confusion a party of Indians hove in sight—col. Hathorn ordered that no man should fire until they had prepared for a general battle; a large Indian, however, rode past on a horse which had been stolen from Minisink, and which one of our men knew; the temptation was too great, and our heroes fired and brought the Indian to the ground. The advanced Indians then fired and rushed towards our men, in order to divide them, and about twenty were separated from the main body, who could not, afterwards, be brought into action. In a few minutes Brandt appeared with his whole force, when the

ing became general. A very confused and irregular fire was kept up from behind the trees and rocks, both by Indians and our men. From the situation in which they were placed every one fought in his own way, and it was impossible for any one to command. Col. Tusten retired to a spot surrounded by rocks, where he directed the wounded to be conveyed to him, and he now became the surgeon and friend of the wounded. Early in the battle he had received a slight wound in the hand, though not sufficient to prevent his dressing the wounds of the soldiers. The battle lasted the whole day;—the Indians constantly endeavoring to divide and break the main body, which had possession of the ground until sunset, when their ammunition was expended, and a general retreat was ordered. No regularity could be preserved, and every one was left to effect his escape in the best manner he could, some crossed the river, while others were shot in it; some retreated through the woods, while others were destroyed in the attempt; but now a scene presented itself which, of all others, was the most trying. Dr. Tusten had seventeen with him, whose wounds he had dressed, and whose lives might have been saved—the cries which they kept up for mercy and protection, when they heard the retreat ordered, beggared all description; they were necessarily left to be sacrificed by savage barbarity, and whether Dr. Tusten stayed and perished with his wounded countrymen, or attempted to make his retreat, is not known.

This is the last time he was ever seen by any white man, though it is generally believed he suffered by the same tomahawk which destroyed them that were with him. On this fatal day, forty-four of our countrymen fell, some of whom might emphatically be called the pride and flower of Goshen. Among them was a Jones, a Little, a Duncan, a Wisner, a Vail, a Townsend, and a Knapp; and there perished our friend and brother in profession Dr. Tusten, a sacrifice for the independence and liberty of our country.

CONVERSATION.

It may be assumed as a truth, which rests on a firm basis, that those who are least qualified, are generally the most disposed to fatigue our patience, and insult our understandings, by endeavoring to develop those subjects to which their weak intellects are by no means competent. Such persons too are always the most positive in their declarations, and by far the readiest to decide on the most difficult subjects in controversy; passion instead of reason governs their actions and their determinations, and we find them ever ready to condemn, and bold to oppose the opinions of others.

INFIDELS.

It is not in general the want of evidence, but the want of virtue, that makes men infidels; let them cease to be wicked, and they will soon cease to be unbelievers. It is with the heart, says St. Paul, (not with the head,) that man believeth unto righteousness. Correct the heart, and all will go right. Unless the soil is good, all the seed you cast upon it will be wasted in vain. In the parable of the sower we find, that the only seed which came to perfection, was that which fell on good ground, or an honest and a good heart. This is the first and most essential requisite to belief. Unbelievers complain of the mysteries of revelation; but we have the highest authority for saying, that in general, the only mystery which prevents them from receiving it, is the mystery of iniquity.

ON THE GOODNESS OF THE DEITY.

The reflections which religion awakens in the mind, although of the most serious and solemn nature, are at the same time pregnant with hope, and full of the sweetest consolation. This is strictly the case, in every point of view in which the awful discoveries of revelation offer themselves to our examination. The devout contemplation of all the attributes of the divine being, is calculated to excite the best feelings of our nature, and to fill with a holy and elevated rapture, the heart of man. But there is one view of this subject, which, more than all others, creates in my breast sensations of the purest delight. To me, it is almost exclusively the parent of joy, the nurse of hope, the inspiring spring of all spiritual exultation. Behold the varied scenery of nature. On every side the benevolence of the deity meets our delighted view. It is impossible to reason for one moment, without confessing this great and animating truth. On every page of the vast volume of creation, the characters of infinite goodness are engraved, too deep to be erased, too legible ever to be mistaken.—Simplicity itself cannot err; and he that runs may read. As the sun in the firmament, encircled by the starry host, beams forth with unrivaled splendour, invigorating, and beautifying, and gladdening all things—so shines, amidst an infinity of excellences, transcendently bright and glorious, the GOODNESS OF THE ALMIGHTY!